THE THIRST FOR OFFICE.

ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE SEEKING ALL SORTS OF OFFICES.

Very Few Bills of Importance Likely to be Passed by the Present Session. Washington Notes.

Times Bureau, Rapley Building, Washington, Dec. 7, 1893.

A gloomy, murky morning greeted the Solons who climbed the Capitol hill this morning, and when Speaker Crisp called the House to order not more than seventy-five congressmen were on the floor. The committee rooms are now all in daily use, and many of the members are found there during the morning, unless some special measure attracts them to the House. The short sessions, as a rule, are not marked by any particular enasiasm, and this one will, in all likemood, prove no exception. Few private will be introduced, as the members nize the fact that it is almost imsible now to get the unanimous conto take up a special matter, and to out bills in the hands of a committee, or on the calendar, now means that 4th will find them unacted on. public bills of any particular imfrom the Appropriation bill, per-an immigration measure, and posly Mr. Rayner's bill for a national

noon Speaker Crisp called the House order, and the blind chaplain, Dr. on. The first business was the bill increase the engineer corps of the adding about twenty-one officers the present list. It had come over om the previous day on a filibuster tion of Judge Holman, who, of course, outvoted, and the bill passed its

on a bill called up by the Committee a Military Affairs, Colonel "Buck" Kilore, of Texas, the terror to private pen-tion bilis, raised a point of order, and end in support of his position from the rules, quoting a ruling of Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first Congress. The Speaker ruled that the point of the Texas aressman was well taken, and the bill went over. The Printing bill was then called up, and its one hundred and two sections are now being separately dis-

The Senate held a very short and uninteresting session, passing a bill to build a bridge over the Mississippi river above New Orleans. A short executive session was held, and the body adjourned until

General Samuel T. Busey, the Democratic Congressman from the Fifteenth district of Illinois, and the man who de-feated the notorious Joe Canasa two years ago and who this year was in turn defeated by Cannon, is being mentioned as the possible appointee under the next administration as Commissioner

General John C. Black, of Illinois, who was Commissioner under the former Democratic administration, was elected to the Fifty-third Congress this year, and as the present Commissioner, Raum, is also from that State, the sentiment to be that General Busey may be ed. I asked General Busey about were urging him to become a candidate, and spoke as if he would accede to their wishes. He showed me a number of extracts from the lilinois papers, all proclaiming his eminent fitness for the place. General Busey was born in Inliana in 1835, and moved to his present ome in Illinois that spring. He was an omeer in the Seventy-sixth Illinois regiid has often been honored by his people in local matters.
Colonel O'Ferrall was at the Capitol

bugh a mail that would do credit to through a mail that would do creat to the weekly transportation of many of the star routes. When I commented on the size of the daily budget he said: "I am receiving over one hundred letters per day, and it is absolutely a matter of physical impossibility for me to reply to them. If I were to devote the necessary time to the answering of these letters I could not spend an hour either in my committee room or on the floor of the committee-room or on the floor of the House, I would be glad for my friends in the State to know that it is for actual need of time and not a lack of interest that compels me to seemingly neglect

Colonel C Ferrall to-day, in behalf of Mr. Moredith, who is still very ill, in-troduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee, of Fair-fax county. Mrs. Lee is an aunt of the late General W. H. F. Lee, and her claim is for wood and timber cut and taken from her lands during the war. The thirst for office seems to be rather.

The thirst for office seems to be rather craze at this time; it is at least growgeneral enough to become a fad, and one of the Virginia delegation said toas one of the Virginia defegation said to-day: "Men are making applications for offices which they know nothing about, and would not retain three months if they could be appointed immediately." A very interesting incident, which is applicable, occurred here a few days ago.

Two well-dressed ladies, attired in mourning, and bearing evidence of having come from that gentle type of Virginia womanhood which flourished profusely in the ante belium days, but whose appearance sadly betrayed the fact that in the mysterious luming of fortune's wheat they terious turning of fortune's wheel they had drawn blanks, appeared before a prominent congressman from our State. They were accompanied by a bright-look-ing lad of thirteen years, whose neat attire, from hat to shoes, suggested a sac-rifice of their limited means to make him attractive-looking. The ladies besought the member to have the boy made a page in the House, and modestly spoke of an ancestry for their nephew, whose talented men had graced the bench and bar of Virginia and rendered service to this nation in her councils. In vain did the representative assure them that the pages had all been appointed at the former session. They were certain that somehow or some way the thing could be fixed, and when the congressman sug-gested the better plan of putting the lad in an office, or allowing him to learn a trade, they replied that Senator Arthur Gorman had once been a page, and they would compromise for such a fu-ture for their charge. After exhausting every resource the gentleman promised to do what he could at the next session. and with a request that he get an extra saion called early in the spring, the

Captain H. H. Downing, of Warren county, an ex-member of the Virginia Legislature, and Mr. Richard E. Eyrd, of Winehester, the law partner of State Senator Tom Harrison, are both here. It is said that each is a candidate for the office of United States District Attorney for the western district of Virginia.

Mr. Turner A. Smoot, of Luray, ts a visitor at the Capitol, and is also regarded as callstime his friends in a movement for his appointment to office next year. Mr. C. H. Harman, formerly of Char-lottesville, but now of New York, was

at the Capitol this morning. Mr. John Goode was on the floor of the

Congressman Enloe, of Tennessee, who was the principal in the Raum pension investigation, came to-day, and we may have a repetition of the breezy sessions

Mr. J. C. Hobsen and wife, nee Miss Annie Camp, who were married yesterday in Richmond, are registered at the

The Senate. On motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), it was resolved to adjourn the Senate from to-day till Monday next, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), from the Com-

mittee on Commerce, reported favorably a Senate bill authorizing the Southern Bridge and Railroad Company, Orleans, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river above New Orleans, of three unbroken spans. to be at least 1,000 feet in length, and with two piers in the river, and the length not to be less than \$5 feet above nigh water; this bridge to be constructed ander the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be available for any of the ailroads desiring its use to cross the Mississippi river, and also for postroad and telegraph and other purposes. The bridge is to be completed within five years of the passage of the act. The

bill was unanimously passed.

On motion of Senator Sherman, the Senate, at 12:35 P. M., went into executive session, and at 1 o'clock adjourned intil to-morrow. Mr. Ransom introduced in the Senate

a bill to provide for the erection of a public building in the cities of Winston-Salem, N. C., to cost \$200,000. Referred.

House of Representatives. The first business of the mora-ing hour was Herbert's (Dem., Ala.) motion to table Mr. Holman's mo-tion as to recording the vote by which the bill terminating reductions in the engineer corps of the navy was yesterday passed. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted: Yeas, 110; nays, 86. The

motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. J. D. Taylor (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment authorizing the printing of nautical almanacs when the Secretary of the Navy shall make such requests, the books to be placed on sale. He spoke at some length in favor of his proposition. The amendment was lost. Considerable discussion followed on an

attempt to fix a limit to the time allowed for general debate on the Printing bill. Mr. Holman suggested that the time be limited to one hour.

So many objections were made to this

proposition that it was agreed to allow a reasonable time for debate.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) spoke at some length in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and said that the probable annual reduction effected by this bill would aggregate from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Mr. Holman opposed that feature of the bill which creates a superintendent of documents, and devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the subject of economy, saying that it was such extravagates as were carried in this bill which caused serious apprehension for the future of our country. He would ask that the bill be recommitted in order that the provisions for a superintendent of documents may be eliminated.

After some general discussion Mr. Richardson demanded the previous questions of the previous described in the provisions for a superintendent of documents and the provisions are provided in the provision of the provisions and the previous described in the

tion on the Senate bill as amended. The bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Hoiman offered a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Print-

ing, with instructions to strike out the section relating to a superintendent of public documents.
Mr. Scott (Dem., Ill.) offered an amend-

ment to Mr. Holman's motion, prohibit-ing the employment of apprentices in the Government Printing Office. Disagreed

The question recurred on Mr. Helman's motion to recommit with instructions.
A division resulted: Yeas, 76; nays, 69.
The point of no quorum was raised, and pending the appointment of tellers the House, on motion of Mr. Richardson, at 4:25 P. M. adjourned.

entatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and sentatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and Dockery, of Missoari, providing for an inquiry into the mancial condition of the Treasury, formed the topic of dis-cussion at a conference of the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules to-Rules Committee for action.

At the conference it was agreed that the two measures should be consolidated in one, and it is probable that the Demo-cratic members of the committee, who, of course, form the majority, will agree to report this substitute to the House with setting apart time for its consideration. There is a unanimity of the Democratic

Washington Notes.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Gates, of Alabama, requesting the Committee on Rules to set apart Jan-uary 13th for the consideration of the bill reported from the committee to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy. The Secretary of the Treasury yester-

The Secretary of the Traising years, day submitted to the House an estimate of an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purchase of the Virginia military land records, books, maps, etc. They are now in the possession of Mr. Sam Kendricas, surveyor's office, Virginia military district, Chillicothe, O.

CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

Synopsis of the Provisions of the Plan as Practically Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.-A plan for the reorganization of the Georgia Central rail-road has been practically agreed upon between the creditors of the road and its directors, and it will be formally an-

nounced in a week or ten days.

It is learned that the plan will involve a scaling down of interest on the bonded debt of the road, and a new issue of first mortgage bonds sufficient to retire the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, which mature January 1st, and also to take up the floating debt.

The new bonds will bear 5 per cent. interest. An issue of new preferred stock is also contemplated in the plan for the purpose of strengthening the junior securities of the company. The bonds ma-turing January 1st will be exchanged, dol-lar for dollar, with the new bonds, but some of the bondholders of the junior bonds will have to accept 75 per cent. of their par value, the difference to be made up in bonds of preferred stock.

The floating debt of the read now carried by Mesers. H. B. Hollins & Co., Woodward & Stillman, E. Rollins Morse, E. W. Denniston, Wilson, Colston & Co. and the Equitable Life Insurance Company, will also be taken up by the issue of new first mortgage bonds.

A careful study of the actual working power and the condition of the road has been made, and the reorganization will provide for enough money to put the road into good physical condition, and also to bring the fixed charges down to a point easily covered by the net earnings. It is said that the \$4,200,000 of the road's common stock held by the Elchmond Ter minal Company is not to be dealt with n any way.

The committee of directors appointed to confer with the outside finance committee left for their homes yesterday.

Demand for Free Coinage.

El, PASO, Dec. 8.—The following reso-lution was adopted as the sense of the Silver Convention in session here: We demand of the Congress of the United States the restoration of the double or bimetallic standard and the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1 of gold, the silver coinage to be a full legal tender for all debts

A resolution demanding the Statehood of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona was enthusiastically adopted.

Professor Newberry Dead. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 8 .- Professor John Strong Newberry, one of the most eminent geologists in the United States, is dead, aged seventy-five.

BEATEN IN 3 ROUNDS. Tell first, Blackburn second, Edna third.

JOE GODDARD KNOCKS OUT PETER MAHER AT CONEY ISLAND.

Maher Had the Crowd, But Goddard Was Always the Favorite in the Betting. Very Few Bets Made.

CONEY ISLAND, Dec. 8 .- There was never a fight in this country that created less betting than that to-night at the Coney Island Athletic Club between Joe Goddard, the unbeaten and alleged champion of the Barrier (the Barrier is a name for a locality in Australia), and Peter Maher, the so-called Irish champion. Goddard's reputation rested on his success in defeating a dozen local men, in securing a draw with Peter Jackson in eight rounds, and in whipping Choynski twice in four rounds each time.

Maher's standing was made in stopping two poor fighters in one night at Madi-son Square Garden. He afterwards met Bob Fitzsimmons in New Orleans, and showed himself to be a thorough "quitter," as the fighters say. Such bets as were put out before to-night varied from two to one to five to four. Goddard was always the favorite.

It was 5:40 when Goddard, wearing around his trunks the colors that the Columbia Athletic Club, of New York, had presented to him, appeared in ring. Jim Gibbons, Billy Madden, Alexander Greggains of San Francisco and Lou Morris, of the Columbia Athletic Club were soon after him. There was hardly a ripple of handelapping when he came before the crowd. When Maher came on a great cheer went up. Maher's handlers were Jack McVey, of Philadelphia, Corbett's former coworker; "Buf-Costello, Greggain's recent opponent; Jimmy Carroll, of Dublin, and Jimmy McGrath, of Dublin. Maher work his usual green trunks. The weights of the men were given out officially as: Maher, 175; Goddard, 187. Maher won the toss for choice of gloves, and there was another noise that showed what a favorite Maher was with the mass of spectators. Johnny Eckgardt was referee and Bob Stoll held the watch.

First Round-It was lightning work from the start. The men went at it hammer and tongs, slash and crash with Maher a scienced man; Goddard only a bull-dog. All blows were for the head. A few body blows were struck, the two or three being given by Goddard. Maher went down to his knees once, but got up again and tried it again, but it was no good. Goddard landed on him with his right, and left getting there often.

Second Round-Punishment and smash-ing. Maher got in a couple of beauties on Goddard's face, staggering the Australian ach time. Goddard looked a bit groggy after a couple of rights on the cl but hung on, and smashed the Irishman on the ribs three times before he let go. Then Maher feil to his knees again. Peter stayed down for four seconds, his head shaking like an aspen leaf. He jumped up, however, and put at Goddard again. He got in a soaker on Goddard's breast, and Goddard fell back to the ropes, Maher after him. Instead of hitting Godard on the jaw, he went way beyond his car. Goddard dashed at Maher, and gave him a flerce blow on the breast. Maher fell back under its effect, and the bell sounded before Goddard could land for a knockout blow.
On coming from their corners for the

third round, Maher looked tired; Goddard Goddard made a lead for the breast, and was neatly stopped. et go his right, but swung wide, Maher tried the same thing again, and caught Goddard on the ear, Goddard seemed maddened. He dashed at Maher, and, with his right, cracked him hard on the head. Maher's legs began to wobble, and Goddard dealt him a stiff punch on the neck. Maher went down, never to rise in that battle, and his name was "Dennis." The ten seconds were counted, and Maher was still on the floor, the final blow having been administered fifty seconds from the beginning of the round. The fight was for the purse of \$7,500,

of which \$1,900 goes to the loser.

When Maher did get up he was helped over to his corner by many hands, none more willing than those of Billy Madden, who was over from Goddard's corner to assist his whilom protege. Maher did not seem to be much done up by the experience he had gone through, nor did he appear to be especially pained men-tally. Perhaps the poor fellow did not comprehend that he had been licked, but anyhow he smiled complacently when told that it was all over. Goddard was well winded when the show was over. He had had some very fast rounds. Probably no man, not even Choynski, had ever given him such a crack as that that sent him against the ropes in the second round. His face showed that he was surprised at Maher's vehemence, and this expression on his features caused more than one person to think that Maher either through ignorance or viciousness had attempted to give the Goddard party "double cross" and win if he possibly bluos

The general opinion among sporting men who saw Goddard for the first time is that the Australian will never do to fight Corbett or Jackson. With all his strength and pluck, they say the Barrier man would not be in it with speed, and he had better keep his hands out of it.

WANTED TO OUTDO BRODIE.

Daniel McCluskey, of Roanoke, Va. Jumps Off the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.-Daniel McCluskey, aged thirty-seven, of Roanoke, Va., jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge this afternoon into the river. He was picked up living by the river patrol and taken to the Chambers-street hospital. He came her from Virginia last Friday. This afternoon while he was on the passenger walk of the bridge, about 200 feet from the Brooklyn end, he suddenly climbed down into the carriage way. Then he clambered on the rails and Jumped far out into the air. Policemen Fenny, Daly and Holan, of the river patrol, were in a boat near where McCluskey struck the water. They rowed rapidly to the spot, and when he came to the surface, grabbed and pulled him into the boat.
When asked why he jumped from the bridge, he said;

They were going to hang me. I saw the scaffold they had built for me on the bridge. I don't know what they want to hang me for. I have done nothing wrong.

One of the policemen asked him if he wanted to outdo Brodie. "Yes," answered McCluskey.

The Running Races. GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 8.-To-day's

races resulted as follows: First race, five-eighths of a mile—Acilolam first, Oberlin second, Sue Ryder (gelding) third. Time, 1:05%. Second race, three-quarters of a mile-Plevna first, Drummer second, C. O. D.

hird. Time, 1:21. Third race, four and a half furlongs-Lillie B. first, Silence second, Majella third. Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile-

Bellsarius first, Drizzle second, Vocalite third. Time, 1:35%.

Fifth race, one mile—Great Guns first, Lonely second, Richal third. Time, 1:49.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Can't

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Dec. 8.-To-day's aces resulted as follows: First race, three-quarters of a mile-Hesperus first, Spot second, Common Sense third. Time, 1:19.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Blacklock first, Lillie K. second, Luray third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile— Early Blossom first, Fenelon second, Var-dee third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, distance nct given—False Ahrens first, Vespasian second, Helen third. Fifth race, mile and a half—Ecarte first, St. John second, St. Luke third. Time,

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile Thorndaie first, Lithbert second, Eph third. Time, 1:34.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE. The Operators of the Rock Island Road Ordered Out.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 8.-The telegraph operators and train dispatchers on the Kansas and Nebraska division of the Rock Island went out at 19 o'clock this morning in compliance with the orders sent out last night by Chief Ramsay. One of the strikers said: "One hundred and thirty-seven operators out of 200 are out and will stay out until ordered back. General Superintendent Dunlap, of the Rock Island, said: "I don't know how many operators are out. We were ex-pecting the strike, and were prepared for it by having men ready to take the places of all the strikers. The men here have

no grievances of their own."

This last statement is denied by a striker, who said: "We want better wages. Sante Fe and Union Pacific men get \$80 for the same work we do for \$50." DENVER, COL., Dec. 8.—The Rock Island telegraphers went out along the line to-day. Immediately Superintendent said telegrapher all line on the cut out Swift instructed all linemen to cut out all instruments where the operators had struck. He also sent a message instruct-ing all operators to be ready to leave their positions as soon as a traveling auditor reached their station. It was said at the Rock Island office here that a spe-cial train had left Chicago with an auditor and a new operator on board for every station where the men have gone

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 8 .- Council Bluffs is division headquarters on the Rock Island road, and the train dispatchers at this point control all east and west-bound business. The dispatchers' office is not affected by the strike, because but few operators in it belong to the O. R. T. The yard office, however, is closed and all orders to the men are being handed through the dispatchers' office. All yard operators are O. R. T. men.

CORPORATIONS HARD TO HOLD. What Senator Cullom Says About Judge

Gresham's Decision. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The decision of Judge Gresham, delivered in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago yesterday, refusing to compel witneses cited to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to answer questions asked by the commission, and further holding that that section of the law, under which the proceeding was brought in, unconstitutional, was the subject of much discussion to-day. Sen-ator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and who shares with Mr. Reagan the authorship of the law under which the commission is acting, naturally was the centre of most of the inquiry and conversation at the again. It had been a tremendous heavy capitol. The Senator was plainly dissaid to questioners who asked his views as to the effect of Judge Gresham's opinion, that he had nothing, or but

little, at most, to say for publication.
"I do not care to talk," said he "until I have had an opportunity to read the pinion and find out just what Judge Gresham means. The telegraphic summary is not quite clear to me, and I am not sure that the Judge meant exactly

hat is reported. "Should it turn out, however," he went on, "that the decision is as far reaching and radical as outlined in the dispatches, there yet remains a considerable part of the law that is effective-the long and short haul clause and the anti-pooling sections. The railroads, doubtless believing that all the rest of the objecticnable features to them are gone, are now trying to have the anti-pooling section repealed. I doubt but that there should be a provision of the law permiliting pooling under regulations, but I

am not in a frame of mind now to hurry the passage of such an amendment. "The courts are finding out many queer things these days," the Senator said. "It seems difficult to construct a statute that will hold corporations, and especially railroad corporations, to the same strict accountability required of individuals and firms. But they will learn, sooner or later, that the people will not give up their conviction that the railroads are and must be amenable to law. If turf and grass will not do, stones must suffice. That's what the old writing books used to say. The first thing the railroads know, unless there is a restraint on their spirit of encroachent, a law will be passed providing with such particularity that it can't be and which the courts will respect for the prosecution of corporations with the payment of all costs added when they are convicted. But I have come to the conclusion," sighed the Sen-ator, in conclusion, "that the man who undertakes to regulate the corporations of this country has got a life job before

Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

MACON, GA., Dec. 8.-A few minutes after 12 o'clock last night John Griffith was shot and killed by Cash Tinsley the proprietor of the Casino saloon, on First street. Griffith was drunk and called Tinsley out from behind the bar, calling him ugly names. Tinsley walked to the street door, where Griffith stood, and the latter rushed on him with an open knife in his hand. Then Tinsley drew his revolver and fired twice. The first bullet missed, but the second struck Griffith just over the heart. He died an hour and a half later. Tinsley is under arrest. Griffith was formerly a foreman on the Georgia Central railroad, and Tinsley was for many years a conductor on the same line. The coroner's jury this morning returned a verdict of justifiable homicide

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Orders have been issued at the Navy Department placing the United States steamer Chicago out of commission. She is now at the New York navy-yard, and will be placed in the dock to undergo a general overhauling. New boilers will be placed in her which will give here greater horse-

The United States steamer New York has been ordered to Cramp's ship-yard to be fitted out, and when completed will be assigned to the North Atlantic station as the flag-ship of that station,

To Colonize Negroes. KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 8 .- Henry

P. White, of Kansas City, Kan., member of board of trade, has bought 1,000 acres of land near that city, on which he proposes to colonize all the negroes of the town into a self-supporting village. The colored planeter of Kansas City, Kan. is colored element of Kansas City, Kan., is in a bad way, and with the coming of bad weather will be almost all dependent on the city. Houses will probably be put up at once.

POSITION OF AMERICA.

PROF. ANDREWS LAYS IT BEFORE THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

He Says the Time-Honored Monetary Pollcy of the U. S. Will Not Be Changed With Mr. Cleveland's Consent.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.-Immediately after the opening of the International Monetary Conference to-day Mr. Levy submitted the plan set forth in his circular.

M. Raffalovitch, one of the Russian delegates, spoke briefly regarding the Moritz-Levy plan. He declared that he did not belive that under the present conditions any international agreement to regulate the relations between gold and silver was possible.

The general discussion was then re-

In reply to the invitation extended to him by the Conference, Professor Andrews made an address, in which he said he hoped the idea that America was bent on only increasing her national wealth and that she was simply acting as the service creature of mine-owners forever be dismissed as being equally as absurd as the idea that American interest mainly due to the distress afflicting the

American monetary system. Continuing, Professor Andrews said: We have not and are not at present likely to have a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. We have no idea of soliciting any favor from the people of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interest as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world to do a vaster business with China, Japan and Central and South America, and at the same time with Europe. This will never be successfully accomplished as long as two great groups of nations continue to drift apart. The evils of fluctuating exchange which beset England in her commerce with India we also experience in our trading with our nearest neighbors, but we are determined not to accomplish a desirable end at the terrible cost of opening a similar chasm between our-selves and the nations of Europe. We will part company with Asia and South America rather than with you. We will not forever continus alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough interested in the matter to co-operate with us we will soon decrease our annual purchases of silver and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by the issue of paper. The next Congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold. The time-honored monetary policy of the United States will never be changed with Mr. Cleveland's consent.

Referring to the tariff, Professor Andrews said it was obvious that there was no surer way to lower the American tariff than for the European countries to agree upon a policy favorable to silver as money. That alone, he declared, would abate the incessant conflict for gold and leave the United States free to effect a generous reduction in the customs tariff. In conclusion, Professor Andrews said he thought that some of the plans proposed to the Conference were feasible, and if the delegates continued their deliberations with a due sense of their responsi-bility the Conference would not fail to devise a measure of relief.

THEY FAILED TO AGREE. Result of the Virginia-Maryland Boundary Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8 .- Special. The joint legislative committees of Maryland and Virginia appointed to confer regarding the oyster boundary line questions, met this morning at the Metropolitan, the Virginia delegation's headquar-

The discussion was protracted all day on the suffect of the head lines of the Potomac, the Pocomoke river and sound matters remaining for consideration later, They have practically agreed upon a concurrent culling law, and may possibly reach a conclusion on the head line controversy, but it is not at all likely that any agreement will be reached regarding the Pocomoke, and the result will be the sending of their respective reports to their State Legislatures. Thus of the three subjects, they agree on one, it is barely possibly that they may compromise on the second, and will doubtless disagree

The Maryland delegates were enter-tained at lunch by the Virginians to-day. General W. H. Payne and several other guests being especially invited. The dis-cussion will end late this evening, or possibly be continued for a short session

to-morrow. Later.—The legislative boundary line committees discontinued their delibera-tions to-night, and the Maryland delegation has returned to Baltimore Virginians leave to-morrow. As forecasted in The Times, the only conclusion reached was on concurrent cufling laws. On the questions of the headlines of the Potomac and the Pocomoke rivers and sound matter the committees disagreed, and the subject must, of necessity, eventually become a matter of judicial decision. The Maryland delegation filed an answer to Blackstone's paper on the Pocomoke, which was admitted to the records, Virginia reserving the right to file an answer to the opinions of Mr. Hayes. Speaker Cardwell requested Mr. Stubbs to prepare the answer on the part of Virginia. Sena-tor Stubbs was detained at King and Queen court and arrived this afternoon The discussions were conducted in a very cordial manner, and the committees simply could not agree. H. L. W.

DR. M'KIBBEN'S SPEECH.

The Prosecutor Concludes and Professor Smith Replies.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 9.-In his speech at the morning session of the Presbytery, Dr. McKibben stated that he would refrain from reading testimony of promi-nent churchmen bearing on the side of the prosecution, in order to expedite matters. He then considered the testimony of the Chronicles as to its historical reliability. He took up the two accounts of the crowning of Johoachim, as recorded in Kings and Chronicles, and showed that the apparent discrepancy is caused by the fact that the former book records the part of the secular power only and the latter that of the priesthood.

While the Doctor was speaking the la-dies of the Mount Auburn church sent in a basket of beautiful flowers. Not a word was said by the attendant

who brought it in and handed it to Professor Smith. The eminent divine re-ceived it graciously but in perfect quiet. While it was being placed on the platform under the direction of Professor Smith, Dr. McKibben stopped speaking and remarked rather brusquely: "I wish you'd let me know when you get through with that. You are disturbig the court.

A death-like stillness reigned in the room and Professor Smith hastily dropped into his chair.

In concluding, Dr. McKibben said he believed Professor Smith had done the things of which he was accused "igno rantly," whereupon Professor Smith smiled. The least the Presbytery could do, he said, would be to suspend Professor Smith from the ministry. In replying, Profesor Smith said the Roman Catholics had great faith in in-

Roman Catholics had great faith in invincible ignorance as a means of saving souls, and the prosecuting committee seemed to have that hope for him,

No one, said Professor Smith, would

Range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday, December 8, 1892:

9 A. M., 62; 12 M., 67; 8 P. M., 66; 8 P. M., 65; 9 P. M., 62; midnight, 58. Average, 63 1-3.

rejoice more than he would if absurdities could be laughed out of existence. But care should be used in reference to "Higher criticism," which is a method known to all scholars. He reminded the prosecuting committee that they themselves had become "Higher critics." Dr. McKibbin replied to Professor Smith, closing the arguments. The roll was then called to determine the organization of the court. The Presbytery will discuss and vote upon the charges in private session. The accused, the prosecuting committee and all persons not members will be excluded.

Trial of Professor Briggs.

Trial of Professor Briggs. NE YORK, Dec. 8.—The eighth day of the trial of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, accused of heresy before the Presbyiery of New York, was begun promptly this af-

After some unimportant testimony Colonel McCook took up the consideration of the charges presented by the prosecuting

committee. Colonel McCook began with charge 1 which states that Dr. Briggs taught that reason could save men, even when such men reject the Scriptures.

Charge 2, read Colonel McCook, is that Dr. Briggs teaches that the Church is a fountain of divine authority, which may save men apart from the Holy Script-He quoted the inaugural address again

to prove such teachings on the part of Briggs.

Then Dr. Briggs was hauled over the coals because of charge 3, which is teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scriptures as it

came from the authors.

Colonel McCook then proceeded with the other charges, taking them up one by one and going into the minutest details, attempting at all points to force Dr. Briggs into illogical positions and to convict him of inconsistency.

WILD WESTERN WINDS.

Mercury Takes a Header and the Zephyrs

Reach a Hawk's Gait. ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. S .- During last evening there was a drop of 25 degrees in the temperature in this section, accompanied by a wind which reached a velocity of by a wind which reached a velocity of the thirty-five miles per hour toward midnight, with flurries of snow. To-day the gale abated somewhat, but it grew much colder. Advices from all over Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Texas report a big drop in the mercury, with severe wind and elec-tric storms, and several funnel-shaped cy-

clones. One at Brenham, Texas, demolished a dozen houses and injured several persons, though none fatally. Denison, Texas, re-perts several houses blown down and a bunch of cattle killed by lightning.

bunch of cattle killed by lightning.

In the Indian Territory many head of cattle and a stockman named John Wismore were killed by lightning at Big Prairie. A tornado three hundred yards wide struck Paragould. Ark., about 11 o'clock yesterday and did \$20,000 damage to buildings, fences and sidewalks in a twinkling, but focunately no one was seriously injured.

Other points generit great damage to tim-

Other points report great damage to timber and fences, but few buildings of importance were damaged.

HORTON, KAN., Dec. 8.—A typical Kansas blizzard has been raging here for the last slictteen hours. Trains on the the last eighteen hours. Trains on the Denver and Texas lines are from twelve to fourteen hours late, and freight trains are snowed up in many towns along the lines. The Rock Island and Denver lim-ited is lost in the storm between here

and Fairbury.

The wires are down on the northwest lines, and no information can be gathered of the lost train. Much anxiety is manifested among the passengers and officials. The snow extends in Oklahoma, and reports of terrible suffering among the sattern are coming in The snow and Fairbury. drifts here are as high as houses. The loss of stock, it is feared, will be terrific.

A NEW LAND COMPANY

Organized in Charlottesville With Prominent Stockholders. charlottesville. VA., Dec. 8.— Special.—"Locust Grove," better known as the Sinclair place, on the northern edge of this city, was sold yesterday by Messrs. A. P. Bibb & Co., to a syndicate of ten gentlemen—George B. Marshall, W. R. Burnley, M. Leterman, T. L. Rosser, J. B. Minor, Jr., A. P. Bibb, Jefferson M. Levy, Dr. Orville Nalle, Dr. Millar and R. H. Rawlings. The price paid

was \$39,000. The plan is to organize a land company for the sale of lots. Mr.

John B. Minor, Jr., has been made presi-

dent, Mr. M. Leterman, treasurer, and Mr. A. P. Bibb, manager, all without salaries. The company will be known as the Locust Grove Investment Com-Miss Annie Morgan, sister of Mr. W. B. Morgan, of the firm of Minor & Morgan, died this morning. While she had been in ill health some months, her death was

unexpected, and a great shock to her family and friends.

The trial of Eliza Bondurant (colored), for the burning of Oak Grove church, the property of a colored congregation, has occupied the time of the county court for two days. The jury was unable

agree.

Killed by a Convict. GREENWOOD, MISS., Dec. 8.-At A. M. McLennor's place, on the Allabatchie river, Tuesday night, one of the guards was put-ting four convicts in the cage when one of them secreted himself under the bunk in the hall. The guard lecked the cage, put his gua down and went to supper. On his return the convict shot and killed him and liberated the other convicts, all of whom escaped.

To Declare for Bimetallism.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Right Hon. Henry Chaplin preposes to make a motion in the House of Commons declaring in favor of bimetallism. He hopes to strengthen the existing bimetallic party in the House by the larger part of the Irish vote, which has been influenced by the recent statement of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, in faver of bimetallism.

Evans Found Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. &-The jury in the case of Nelson F. Evans, late a director of the Spring Garden National Bank, who is charged with misappropriating funds of the bank, to-day found Evans guilty. The defendant took the news calmly, but turned very pale.

To Reduce Letter Postage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.-Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, introduced in the House taday a bill reducing the postage on first-

cent per nalf ounce. WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.-8 P. M.-For Virginia, North Carolina and South

Carolina: Generally fair, west to north-west winds, decidedly colder, except in ex-treme west portions of the Carolinas. Weather Conditions-The storm has moved Weather Conditions-The storm has moved slowly northeastward into Canada, with slightly diminished energy. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Florida; light snow in the lake region and the northwest. High southwest winds are reported on the Middle Atlantic coast and southwest to northwest gales in the lake region. The temperature is below the normal westward from the Alleghanies to the Pacific coast, and slightly above the normal west of the Alleghanies. The barometer has risen very rapidly over the lower

ter has risen very rapidly over the lower Ohio and the Mississippi valley, and has fallen decidedly in northwestern Texas.